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to compile a calendar of all the manuscript letters treating of Louisiana for the period embraced in the documents of the volumes, which exist in the Library of Congress and in the Department of State in Washington". The need for such a compilation is rather emphasized by the avowedly imperfect nature of the bibliography and notes. The editor, being called away from Washington before his work was completed, has given us work that is somewhat uneven in these important matters, with omissions which he, of course, could not help, but which we cannot supply. This part of the work, therefore, represents a starting point, rather than a definitive study.

The document given chief place in the collection is the memoir by Dr. Paul Alliot, a physician whom we might harshly call a quack, since he professed to cure (I. 146) practically all diseases, including "cancers or cankers, even after gangrene has set in". Dr. Alliot, after a quarrel with officials and with a wealthy surgeon at New Orleans, was deported and variously persecuted. Hence his reflections upon Louisiana are not unsuited with personalities, and are perhaps the more valuable in that he has manifestly set himself the task of delivering a plain unvarnished tale, which becomes in some measure a tale varnished by his resentments. The volumes are generally well printed, but not free from errors; one of these, on page 82, misprinting the last letter of the French word *cou*, produces a complete inversion of the sense. But though there are few misprints that matter, one can not but regret that the translation of Dr. Alliot's French is so stiff and unidiomatic. We have space for but one illustration: the French *appointment*, preferably in the plural, is not equivalent to English *appointment*, by which it is rendered (pp. 77, 79), but should be given idiomatically, salary or stipend.

PIERCE BUTLER.

*A Documentary History of American Industrial Society.* Edited by JOHN R. COMMONS, ULRICH B. PHILLIPS, EUGENE A. GILMORE, HELEN L. SUMNER, and JOHN B. ANDREWS. Prepared under the auspices of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, with the co-operation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. With preface by RICHARD T. ELY and introduction by JOHN B. CLARK. Volumes VII., VIII., IX., and X. *Labor Movement.* (Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company. 1910-1911. Pp. 364, 346, 379, 370.)

VOLUMES VII. and VIII. of the *Documentary History of American Industrial Society* cover the history of the American labor movement from 1840 to 1860. These two volumes differ widely in their plan from the two preceding volumes which dealt with the period 1820-1840 (reviewed in this journal, XVI. 359). This difference is due to the difference in the character of the movement in the two periods. From 1820 to 1840 the labor movement possessed unity and continuity while from 1840 to 1860 it was broken up into several unconnected and even

opposing movements. The result is that while the sections in volumes V. and VI. deal with the history and activities of various labor organizations arranged in the order of their emergence, the sections in volumes VII. and VIII. deal with various movements which in part are contemporaneous and conflicting. The documents are divided into five groups according as they relate to Economic and Social Conditions, Owenism and Association, Land Reform, Hours of Labor, and Labor Organizations.

The first group of documents, entitled "Economic and Social Conditions", is intended to afford a view of the conditions which influenced the labor movement of the period. They relate chiefly to immigration and the rising factory system. Although none of the documents in this group throws new light on the economic conditions of the period, they are well selected to illustrate those conditions.

The section devoted to Owenism and Association consists chiefly of extracts from the *New Moral World*, the *Harbinger*, and the *Phalanx*. They enable the reader to follow the chief events in the Fourierite movement, but they do not add much to our knowledge. Noyes, Nordhoff, and Hinds appear to have exhausted the material on the subject. Few parts of American social history have been studied so assiduously as the communistic experiments and it was hardly to be expected that much new material would be found even by such diligent search as is here in evidence.

The documents under the head of Land Reform lie in a field much less tilled by historians and the treasure turned up has been correspondingly richer. The documents cover the development of the "Vote yourself a farm" propaganda, its relation to other movements of the period, the Industrial Congress, and the debates on the public lands in Congress in 1846 and 1852. The sources are chiefly the *Workingman's Advocate* and *Young America*, workingmen's newspapers published by George Henry Evans, the prophet of the movement. There are also numerous extracts from the *New York Daily Tribune* and the *Congressional Globe*. The documents are highly interesting since they show that the inception of the homestead-exemption legislation of the forties can be traced directly to the influence of Evans and the workingmen's movement of which he was the father. The editors also show that the ultimate adoption by the federal government of the policy of granting lands to actual settlers was largely due to the same influence.

The documents relating to hours of labor are chiefly drawn from the *Awl*, the *Voice of Industry*, the *Workingman's Advocate*, and the Massachusetts state documents. They deal with the proceedings of the New England Workingmen's Association, 1845-1847, the reports made by the committees of the Massachusetts legislature on the effects of long hours of labor, and the New Hampshire and Pennsylvania ten-hour laws passed in 1847 and 1848. The most interesting of the documents are the extracts from the labor newspapers of the period, in which the development of the agitation and the views of the leaders are shown with great clearness.

The final section, on Labor Organizations, covers a wide range, *e.g.*, convict labor and the organization of women workers. The most important set of documents relates to the organization of co-operative and benevolent trade-unions from 1845 to 1851. The New York State Industrial Legislature and the New England Industrial League were the offspring of this movement. It is clearly shown by the documents here printed, consisting chiefly of extracts from the *Mechanic's Mirror*, *Workingman's Advocate*, *Voice of Industry*, and other labor newspapers, that productive co-operation was much in favor at the time as a solution of the labor problem.

In 1853-1854 there was, as is well known, a rapid increase in the number of trade-unions which relied on collective bargaining and not on co-operation. The oldest American national trade-union dates its continuous existence from 1850. At least five national unions still active—the printers, the hatters, the stone cutters, the glass bottle blowers, and the iron molders—were organized between 1850 and 1860. It is disappointing to find no documents relating to the organization of these unions. The only documents relating to the revival of “pure and simple” trade-unionism are the proceedings of a central labor union in New York City and of a New York state convention of cigar-makers.

Volumes IX. and X. cover the history of the American labor movement from 1860 to 1880. The documents are divided into seven groups, entitled Labor Conditions, National Labor Union, Ira Steward and the Hours of Labor, International Attempts, Knights of Labor, and Farmers' Organizations.

The documents in the section devoted to Labor Conditions relate to the increasing cost of living due to the Civil War and to the inflation of the currency, the importation of European and Chinese labor, and the organization of employers' associations. The documents relating to the first two subjects are merely illustrative of conditions already well known to students, but those relating to employers' associations are important, since they show that the employers were better organized at this period than has heretofore been supposed.

The group of documents relating to the National Labor Union is one of the most valuable in the *History*. Apparently only the proceedings of the second session were printed separately, but accounts of the proceedings of the other sessions have been found by the editors in *Fincher's Trades Review*, *Daily Evening Voice*, *Workingman's Advocate*, and other labor newspapers of the period. It is a matter of regret that the editors have not reprinted these accounts in full. Probably on account of limitations of space, numerous omissions have been made. Brief editorial summaries supply to some extent the gaps, but the usefulness of the accounts as historical material remains greatly impaired. The National Labor Union is of interest not only to students of trade-unionism as the precursor of the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, but also to students of the political and social movements of the time. From 1866 to 1871 the National Labor Union

was a meeting-place for the advocates of woman's suffrage, cheap money, co-operation, eight-hour legislation, and almost every other panacea for social and industrial evils.

The eight-hour movement which began to be important in the United States in 1863 is attributed by the editors largely to the efforts of Ira Steward, a Boston machinist. The documents relating to this movement are chiefly pamphlets and addresses by Steward.

The documents in the section on International Attempts are comparatively few and relate chiefly to the attempts of the leaders of the International in the United States to secure control of the National Labor Union. The most important documents are extracts, now printed for the first time, from the copy-book of F. A. Sorge, the leader of the American branch.

The documents relating to the Knights of Labor are disappointing both in number and character. They are intended apparently merely to illustrate the secrecy of the order and its resemblance to the fraternal associations of the period, and consist of the initiation ceremony, the founding ceremony, the great seal of the order, and an extract from the *National Labor Tribune* on the rapid spread of secret orders.

Of the documents relating to Farmers' Organizations about one-half are from Periam's *The Groundswell* and Kelly's *Patrons of Husbandry*. Nearly all the remainder are from the *Proceedings* of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. The extracts for the most part are brief and with numerous omissions. They serve however to illustrate the salient features in the development and activities of the Grange.

Volume X. contains a finding list of the sources quoted and an elaborate index to the entire *History*.

GEORGE E. BARNETT.

*Rapport sur les Archives de France relatives à l'Histoire du Canada.*

Par J.-EDMOND ROY. Publié avec l'autorisation du Ministre de l'Agriculture, sous la direction de l'Archiviste. [Publication des Archives du Canada, no. 6.] (Ottawa. 1911. Pp. 1093.)

THIS report is the result of a five months' mission to France the object of which was, first, "to study the organization of the archive depots of that country and the method of classifying their manuscripts", and secondly, "to prepare a general inventory of the documents in those depots of interest to Canada". As regards the study of French archival administration it must be confessed that it has by no means received that comprehensive and logical treatment that would make the book of value in the solution of Canadian or American problems. A few of the better known facts in the history of the French archives, extracts from laws and decrees, and superficial descriptions of the conditions in certain depositories, are scattered through the volume, but one will learn far more in less time by consulting the article Archives by M. Lelong in the *Répertoire Général Alphabétique du Droit Français*.